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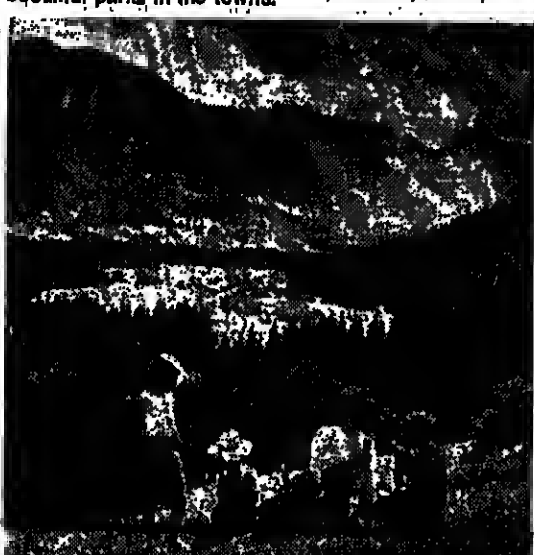


Flowing waters – the Rhine for instance, vineyards along the banks, relaxation on the terraces, the song of the Lohengrin. For the less romantic, fish from the Elbe. And, of course, there is also wine from the Moselle.



Happy holidays in the Federal Republic of Germany 1972

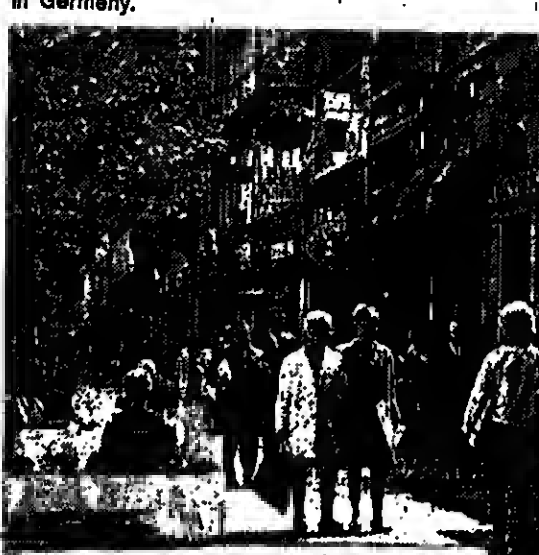
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 7 September 1972
Eleventh Year - No. 543 - By air

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Olympics – the modern world striving for an ancient ideal

The official opening of the Olympic Games, a careful arrangement of traditional ceremony, winged earnest and symbolic gesture, will not have failed to make its mark on those who are otherwise inclined to regard sport of this kind as its costly window-dressing as an alibi for the many sins of this world.

This cheerful assembly of young people from more than 120 countries, their spontaneous readiness to comply with the set of rules under one roof and the possible and equal nature of the gathering convey at least for a moment in time the feeling that despite the squeaking that preceded them the Olympic Games are or could be more than a mere sporting contest in which times and distances are measured.

They testify to a hope that this exceptional event spotlighted in the glare of worldwide publicity might help to persuade the world to reduce conflict and practise coexistence as at the Olympics.

This hope is admittedly growing ever fainter and thus the opening ceremony provides food for thought not only for enthusiasts and spontaneous jubilation but also, and perhaps primarily, represents a call to the thoughtful, the sceptical and the perplexed.

Olympic ballast, the mania for the biggest and best, stimuli that call honesty into question and the fact but overwhelming compulsion to make personal capital out of the common event – this

The upshot of this worldwide mania for equating individual achievements with collective expectations is a gargantuan spiral and a vicious circle that makes nonsense of equality of opportunity as one of the basic Olympic principles.

Last but not least, only half a dozen countries are in a position to afford the financial burden that hosting the Games represents. The many others, the poor countries with problems enough of their own, stand next to no chance of ever gaining the kudos of holding the Olympic Games themselves.

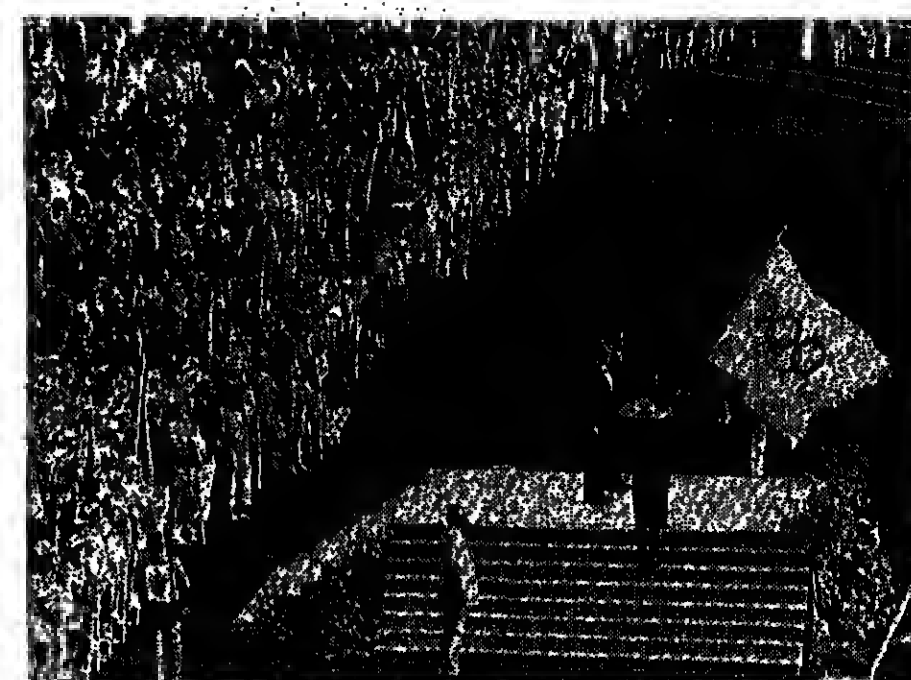
There is thus simple reason to devote serious thought to the sensible proposal made by Willi Daume, president of this country's National Olympic Committee and organiser of the Munich Games; that future Olympics be financed by an international fund to which all countries will make a contribution pegged to their national product.

Yet even this desirable measure of international compensation would not by any means guarantee general equality of opportunity, technological and organisational gigantism long since having been joined by sporting gigantism, a logical and dangerous development.

Disregarding for a moment the pitiless demands made on top-flight athletes, demands verging on the inhuman; one cannot but reach the alarming conclusion that in sport too but a few nations rule the roost and that the others are increasingly assuming a merely decorative function.

This international consequence represents a unique but modest prospect of people putting their minds to the many problems involved and so preventing the Olympic ideals from going by the board altogether.

Karl Heinz Krumm
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 August 1972)



Senor Octavio Santos, mayor of Mexico City, handed the Olympic flag to IOC president Avery Brundage, who handed the flag to the mayor of Munich, Georg Kronawitter. The flag will be kept in Munich until the next Olympics in Montreal 1976. (Photo: dpa)

A magnificent Olympic start

The 1972 Olympics have got off to a magnificent start. Say what you will, nothing descended to the level of *Kitsch* even though there is little to choose between it and the pomp and circumstance that cannot be eliminated from Olympic ceremony.

Three thousand Munich boys and girls in traditional costume and Mexican mariachis and world-famous folkloric groups served to brighten up the formality of protocol and successfully conveyed the air of gaiety that Willi Daume has persistently and against all odds hoped would be the keynote of the Games.

The opening ceremony was, admittedly, merely one fleeting cameo and cannot

be preserved any more than any other event can, and maybe less because the challenge sporting competition represents liberates aggression and plays upon the whole gamut of human emotions, from courage to cowardice and from envy to admiration.

Yet it would nonetheless be foolish to imagine, under the impression of a single, albeit magnificent and cheerful opening ceremony, that the small world of sport or even the world at large has cheered up as a result.

One can, however, be fairly certain that all people of good will will have been reconciled to the shiny imperfections, both sporting and otherwise, by an event of such splendour as this ceremony.

For a few hours at least, nationalism was sent packing. The Americans made a most engaging contribution towards this state-of-affairs by having as their standard-bearer Olga Pikotova Conolly, an ex-Czech gold medalist who is now married to an American Olympic victor.

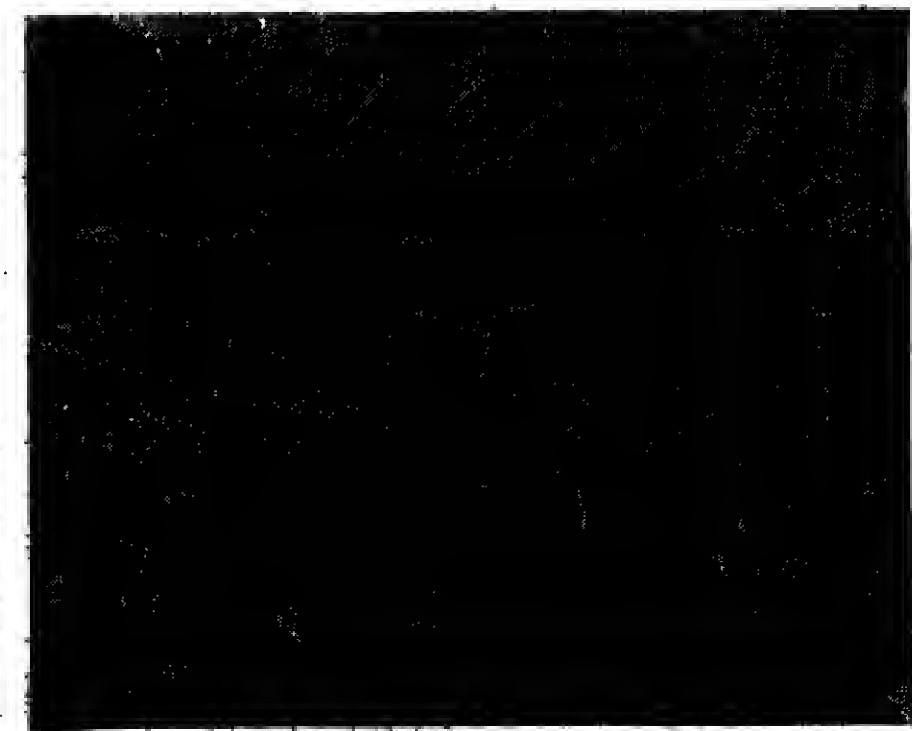
With a sure grasp of what was involved the general public sensed its role. Foreign observers were surprised at the cordial applause that greeted the entry of the GDR team. They even spoke in terms of the most cosmopolitan public ever seen at an Olympic opening ceremony.

It remains to be seen whether or not the observers will change their minds on this point. Gaiety of this kind cannot be maintained non-stop for a fortnight, not by any public in the world.

Kurt Edelhagen's orchestra, whose accompaniment to the ceremony was a successful combination of folkloric and swing, has taken its bow after making a magnificent contribution to the success of the opening overture.

It is now up to the viewing public to demonstrate, together with the athletes themselves, Olympic maturity.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 August 1972)



The great day at Munich – 10,000 athletes and 80,000 spectators in the Olympic stadium.

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It is a burden that threatens to sound the death knell of Olympic ideals.

The reasons for this seeming dilemma are complex and seem to have come to represent a law unto themselves. The Olympic movement appears to be running the risk of getting out of hand.

Yet there is no verily motivated national compulsion to derive concrete benefit from peaceful international competition – and be it a matter of national prestige, repute or self-assertion – there is not a country in the world that would spend so much money on competitive sport let alone the Olympics.

Governments, industry and other sponsors do not plough considerable amounts of money into what is still anachronistically termed the most wonderful non-essential in the world.

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Banking on Sino-Soviet rivalry is a risky business

Rainer Stadler

Many Bonn politicians are congratulating themselves on having accomplished what is, in a number of instances, an extremely surprising change of heart on China. The words of praise for Mao Tse-tung spoken by people for whom the colour red otherwise represents the writing on the wall are indeed a strange affair.

Even so, the current Peking lobby in Bonn tends to neglect one aspect, possibly because it might be detrimental to their image.

The initiative for a reappraisal of relations between this country and China was grasped not by Bonn but by Peking. In recent weeks it has grown clear that the new Chinese foreign policy did not emerge until after an embittered power struggle in Peking.

Despite the veils of secrecy that continue to befall the story of the rise and fall of Mao's designated successor Lin Biao it is clear that Chinese policies can depend to a considerable extent on individuals.

Lin Biao is the advocate of a revolutionary line, the struggle between the underdeveloped "world villages" and the highly industrialised "world cities", was of course in favour of a foreign policy of confrontation such as that pursued by Peking for many years.

Premier Chou En-lai as the advocate of intermediate zones and a counterweight to the two superpowers America and Russia favours a policy that is a good deal more conciliatory and diplomatic.

Chou's views currently govern China's relations with foreign countries and have benefited all recent high-ranking visitors to Peking, ranging from President Nixon

to French Foreign Minister Schumann and this country's Gerhard Schröder.

But how long will this approach remain China's foreign policy line? No one can say who is going to come after Mao and Chou. Might there not be an abrupt change of course?

This kind of question is more than mere speculation. Had Lin Biao gained the upper hand in last year's power struggle today's political landscape would look altogether different.

Lin Biao might have tried to patch up relations between Moscow and Peking. Had he succeeded Peking would not have had to pay so much attention to intermediate zones and would hardly have staged such a thoroughgoing return to the world of diplomacy.

Time and time again the concept of social imperialism recurs in Chinese publications in connection with the name of ex-head of state Liu Shao-chi. It is generally equated with Soviet Communism, with which Liu wanted to join forces.

The fate of this high-ranking functionary who vanished from the presidency into oblivion is continually recalled as a deterrent. This can only mean that there are still people in Peking who continue to favour a return to cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In Moscow too there are people who fancy the idea of reconciliation with China and detest that of coming to terms with America. A decade of diplomatic tactics pursued by Moscow, particularly since the bloodshed on the Ussuri in spring 1969, conveys some idea of the extent to which the conflict with China has troubled the Kremlin.

Without wishing to indulge in Kremlin crystal-ball gazing it can be assumed with a fair degree of certainty that the Soviet leaders are not unimpressed by the attitude the Soviet Union ought to adopt towards the Chinese.

At present these differences of opinion

have been suppressed in the interests of a policy aimed at relaxation of tension in Central Europe and there can be no doubt that this particular Soviet foreign policy target currently occupies pride of place but have not foes become friends again in Moscow too? One need only recall Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

These are considerations that ought not to be overlooked by politicians who have lately come to feel that the answer to all Bonn's difficulties is to be found in the Far East.

This is not, of course, to say that the desire for an improvement in relations, particularly when expressed by so important a power as China, can simply be filed away and forgotten.

But the backlog in demand for things Asian, as a Foreign Office official recently termed the sudden outbreak of China euphoria in Bonn, is frequently not based on the idea of keeping one's diplomatic house in order.

The stars set everywhere, particularly in the opposition ranks, by the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Bonn and Peking are all too often based on current rivalry between Russia and China.

The attempt to come to terms with the enemy's enemy has been known to come to a sticky end. It is no basis for an exchange of ambassadors intended to be part and parcel of a long-term process of normalisation. It would also be unworthy of a power such as China, which still feels itself to occupy a special position in the world.

It is far wide of the mark to dismiss the circumspection with which the Bonn Federal government has so far treated future relations with China as a lack of imagination.

The Social and Free Democratic coalition embarked on a specific Ostpolitik and has made a certain amount of progress (the Moscow and Warsaw treaties).

Successes of this kind ought not to be jeopardised from one day to the next merely on account of Far Eastern speculation. Both relations with Eastern Europe and ties with China must be allowed time to reach fruition.

Heinz Verfürth
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 August 1972)

Prague - 4 years after the Russian invasion

Four years ago, when troops from the Soviet Union and a number of other Eastern Bloc countries invaded Czechoslovakia in order to forestall the alleged danger of the country abandoning Communism, the Czechs and Slovaks were fobbed off with two promises.

The occupation would be ended as soon as it was clear that Prague was going to stick to Leninist principles within the Eastern Bloc and there would be no return to the regime of ex-President Novotny, a system imposed on Czechoslovakia by Stalin.

The positive part of the reforms initiated early in 1968 would, indeed, be retained. Gustav Husak, the new Party leader, was particularly emphatic on this point. He also promised that there would be no show trials of Communists who had deviated from the straight and narrow path of orthodox dogma.

What remains of these promises? The negligible troop strength maintained by the GDR, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria was soon withdrawn but the Soviet troops stayed put.

The foreign policy motif of the need to safeguard the only Eastern Bloc frontier directly adjoining the territory of the Federal Republic played in significance in Moscow's and Prague's propaganda. Internal solidarity of Eastern Bloc members and their adherence to correct methods of leadership must be assured. It was now mainly argued.

As seen by Dr Husak and General Secretary Brezhnev, whose protégé he is, the situation now must be worse than four years ago. What other explanation is there for the warning note sounded by large numbers of trials of intellectuals and former Party officials that have been held all over the country, generally resulting in heavy sentences?

Why else has censorship of the Press been tightened up to a degree where it is stricter than in any other Eastern Bloc country? Why else has Dr Husak himself on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the invasion again emphasised how irreconcilable his predecessor Dubcek's slogan of Socialism with a human face and strict Leninism are?

Why, for that matter, must the men who introduced the 1968 reforms still earn their living always assuming they are not serving prison sentences, as strikers and unskilled workers and stand not the slightest chance of returning to their former jobs as university lecturers and publicists?

There could be no more striking indication than this tough Party line that the majority of Czechoslovak workers and young people and not just the petty

bourgeois, as the Party press would have it - are opposed to the present leadership.

In the West the Communist leaders of Belgium, France and Italy have issued warnings against the continued employment of methods that cannot but be detrimental to their cause.

Gustav Husak, who served a lengthy prison sentence under his Leninist predecessor, is as well aware of the fact as they are but he is obviously afraid lest any slackening of the reins promptly leads to a resurgence of the reform movement of 1968.

A number of reformers now in exile, such as former Deputy Premier Ota Sik, have meanwhile departed even further from strict Marxist dogma. Fresh compromise between them and compromisers such as General Secretary Husak and President Svoboda is no longer conceivable.

Demarcation in relation to influences from without and lack of freedom within are as much part and parcel of life in Prague today as they were in the days of Stalinist Antonin Novotny.

Immanuel Birnbaum
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 August 1972)

France and the EEC summit

Kieler Nachrichten

Following French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann's recent stopover in Bonn the Western European summit conference of the Ten seems certain, being held in Paris on 19 October. Whether or not it will prove the summit, Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel of this country would so like to be another matter.

The two sides in Bonn had little, nothing to say about the specific in come of their talks. French journalists had been informed in advance that Schumann was travelling to Bonn a President Pompidou's behalf and not Foreign Minister.

Did he present the Bonn government with definite proposals or indeed demands of M. Pompidou? Fundists, at least for some time that the French will do his level best to make political capital out of the circumstances in which the summit is to be held.

Forthcoming election

One facet of these circumstances is the forthcoming general election in this country. The French feel that in view of the election campaign Willy Brandt must make costs a success of the summit in order to take the wind out of the sails of Christian Democrat allegations that integration with the West has been neglected in favour of Ostpolitik. Part of the price.

What is more, the French now have a new opposite number at the Bonn Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. They rightly imagine to need before he will have a clear grasp of the complex problems associated with European monetary and economic policy.

Helmut Schmidt, so Paris hopes, is not so much a tricky customer as Helmut Schiller. This being the case, one can hope that M. Schumann will encounter energetic opposition in London to France's views on monetary union, and increases and a European front against the dollar.

One can also but hope that the competence agenda will include not only the French monetary requirements but also equally important demands for greater economic solidarity and stability.

Cyrill von Radoloff
(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 August 1972)

The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke, Managing Editor: Otto Heinz, Editor: Alexander Anker, English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Page, Distribution Manager: Georgine von Pann.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 22 Schillerstrasse, Hamburg 72, Tel.: 5 34 34, Telex: 02 16733, Bonn bureau: Konrad Radoloff, 58 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn, Tel.: 22 61 51, fax: 02 68588.

Advertising rates list No. 2 - Annual subscription DM 25. Printed by Krüger, Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in USA by: MASS MAILING, Inc. 240 West 2nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE republish are published in cooperation with the editorial staff of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, they are not editorially redrafted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes a Quarterly Review and a Supplement, articles selected from German periodicals.

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■ DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Doubt still surrounds Barzel's team



The CDU election campaign committee, meeting this weekend for its first, two-day assembly in Bonn, has some important decisions to make. The most delicate point, that could determine which way the elections go, has not yet been settled.

There will be discussion of the election programme, sketching out of strategy and consideration of what the two Düsseldorf advertising agencies T.E.A.M. and Hagemann have to say, for they will be combining their advertising know-how to back the CDU.

But why will no decisions be made about the team that is to back up Rainer Barzel when he launches into the great battle against the hapless father figure of Willy Brandt, the team that is to help him stand ground against Brandt? Obviously Barzel himself does not feel this is the right time and place to get to grips with this tricky subject.

While on holiday in Portugal he has contented himself with collecting together the names of the great in the CDU and CSU who carry weight within the party or at least satisfy the interests of important groups. But this is skating round the matter of naming the elite group from whom the close-knit team must be recruited. In the election campaign itself it will not be sufficient just to name one or two powerful names.

Barzel has said that he has various teams at his disposal to carry out the varying tasks involved in leading the country, a party, parliamentary party and government team. The first is the party presidium, the second the committee of the parliamentary party. As for the third, that is a squad that Barzel outlined in very hazy terms on 25 March at the party-political conference prior to the elections in Baden-Württemberg. Then it was stated that by this time there

would be a shadow government ready to make a glittering debut.

In reality all that emerged was a recitation of old familiar names, and in only a few cases was there a shadow of doubt which Cabinet post they would fill. Franz Josef Strauss has served his name indelibly on finance, Schleswig-Holstein Economic Affairs Minister Nisjes is likely to claim the same office at a national level if the opportunity arises.

Hans Katzer would not miss the chance of making a comeback in the Social Welfare Ministry. And with some effort Barzel has managed to achieve general approval for his young deputy in the parliamentary party Manfred Wörner as the candidate for the Federal Defence Ministry.

Walther Leisler-Kiep, the CDU treasurer, has no serious opponent in his claim to the Federal Ministry for Development Aid. Gerhard Schröder is generally accepted as the most likely choice for Federal Foreign Minister if the CDU gets back. Helga Wex, a member of the party presidium, is earmarked for the thankless role of head of the Family Affairs Ministry.

Other names named by Barzel in Freiburg were Lenz, who would fit in at the Federal Ministry of Justice, CSU Federal state group leader in Bonn Richard Stücklen, whom the Bavarians would like to see as Federal Minister at the Chancellery, Jack-of-all-trades Hennmann Höcherl - a centre of controversy in the CSU at present - who would presumably be sent back to the "Green Front", Hesse Opposition leader Alfred Dregger and Richard von Weizsäcker.

It is still not clear whether Annemarie Griesinger will be nominated. It is not easy to fit the last three named into a shadow Cabinet. Dregger's name is being mentioned in connection with the Federal Ministry of the Interior, a post the man himself would like to hold. But it is not easy to see how such a provocative character with such a polarising effect could be expected to be responsible for the internal peace and security of the country. The Federal Ministry of Housing

would be a better post for him. Von Weizsäcker would certainly be representative as Federal Foreign Minister. But this post has already been filled. So the whispers from the wings are tending to suggest he will be made responsible for Inter-German Affairs.

Among the above mentioned there are names that could be regarded as "bomb members" of the shadow Cabinet, in particular Katzer, Strauss and Schröder. Nisjes and Wörner have been introduced into shadow offices in public by Barzel personally. The others may belong to the nominated government team - but that does not mean they have been firmly promised a Cabinet post.

Nevertheless this team is not large enough to fill all available posts. Speculation remains. Will Berthold Martin from Hesse be nominated as shadow Science Minister or can the Rhineland Palatinate Cultural Affairs Minister Bernhard Vogel promise himself this post? Is Werner Dollinger destined for posts and telecommunications again? Has Bremen state Chairman Ernst Müller-Hermann a good chance of being nominated for the Federal Ministry of Transport? What is Barzel planning for the department of the Interior?

On the other hand there are a few names that have been left out. What is the future for the CDU General Secretary Konrad Kraske and his predecessor Bruno Heck? How will the foreign policy spokesmen in the parliamentary party Werner Marx and Westphalian state Chairman Heinrich Windelen be occupied?

Kraske prefers party and government work. Marx and Windelen have been mentioned as possible Chairmen of the parliamentary party. And what role is to be played by state Prime Ministers Helmut Kohl and Gerhard Stoltenberg and Opposition leaders Heinrich Köppler and Wilfried Hasselmann?

The CDU/CSU still have to sort out their personnel problems. So far the electorates have only one name on to which they can latch to personify the Christian Democrat election programme, and that is Rainer Barzel. Leading members of the party do not consider this mere chance. It seems to suggest that the CDU/CSU are prepared to fight the election as straight combat between two personalities, Barzel and Brandt. But the CDU/CSU have till now seemed to consider such a battle uneven, owing to the differing popularity of the two men.

Ludolf Hermann
(Deutsche Zeitung, 10 August 1972)

Over 150 Bills fell on stony ground in the Bundestag

Marks, will be worked into the new budget proposal.

Then, the government hopes, it will be possible to get this budget made law before the dissolution of the Bundestag. On the other hand the government has not produced its draft budget for 1973 and the finance plans for the years up till 1976.

The social welfare policy sub-committee will also reconvene early, on 4 September, to discuss the proposals for pension reform and adjustment put forward by the government and Opposition.

The hope then is that this important measure on the social welfare policy scene, which has given rise to much controversy and heated discussion, involving the increasing of pensions by a so-called *Sozialbeitrag* (literally: pedestal sum), can finally be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Federal Ministry of Labour is convinced that there will be an agreement on the committee between the govern-

ment and Opposition. The Federal Ministry does not believe that a special session of the Bundestag on the problems of pensions will be necessary.

The first plenary meeting of the Bundestag after the summer recess is planned for 18 September. But the committee will be in sessions up till 16 September. This leaves no leeway for a special session.

Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher is hoping that it will be possible to pass the Bill on prevention of atmospheric pollution for protection of the environment. Efforts are also being made to get at least part of the umbrella legislation for universities passed, which is considered so vital by the Federal states. This guarantees uniform terms of admission to university for all applicants.

Among the Bills that are not likely to be discussed further are the drafts for penal reform under Paragraph 218, the reform of marital and family legislation and the constitution of the postal services.

As far as fiscal measures are concerned there will be no amendment to value added tax which would bring on increase of the pre-tax jump sum for agriculture.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 August 1972)

SPD stresses democracy

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt, the SPD party chairman has announced an offensive of Democratic Socialism for the forthcoming general elections. Those who are afraid of this *ism* and who feel that with the activities of the Young Socialists the SPD has veered away from its line in the days of Kurt Schumacher should make careful note of this speech.

Basically the statements made by Brandt amount to an unmistakable confirmation and purposeful further development of the Bad Godesberg Programme principles, which do not throw the idea of socialism overboard but do free it from all doctrinaire ballast.

If socialism is equated with State control one should take a look at the Aalen Programme of the CDU in 1947 which announced that capitalism was bankrupt and that basic industries should be nationalised. This contains far more "socialist" traits than can be found in the SPD in 1972.

Freedom, justice and solidarity, a social setup in which all men have equal opportunities of living a decent life in the manner they choose. The party is for the introduction of a "free enterprise, economic system closely allied with a programme of social welfare". Could not these principles enumerated by Willy Brandt be part and parcel of a Christian Social party with a programme of "soziale Marktwirtschaft" (social welfare free enterprise economy)?

Kurt Schumacher said that the only kind of socialism he could envisage was in a free and democratic society and that he did not want to achieve his aim of a wide-ranging popular party by means of old and weary concepts of class struggle or with a traditional force of old Social Democrats, and the same applies to Willy Brandt.

Brandt's rejection of ideological communist parties and popular front strategies is unambiguous. In this respect the boundaries are drawn up even more clearly in the Federal Republic than in France or Italy. It is no less essential than ever to make this point loud and clear at a time when CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss is slinging the mud of supposed allegiance to Moscow, of the SPD and distorting their image in a terrifying manner, and at a time when one of the most important ministers in Willy Brandt's original Cabinet is on the verge of being expelled from the SPD for "attitudes likely to damage the party".

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 August 1972)

Augstein to stand as FDP candidate for Bundestag

Spiegel publisher Rudolf Augstein has been accepted unanimously by the fourteen-man FDP selection committee in constituency 106, Paderborn-Wiedenbrück, as the Free Democrat candidate for election to the Bundestag.

So Augstein will presumably be setting up against CDU Chairman Rainer Barzel and SPD Bundestag member Ulrich Lohmar. Augstein has been given a promising placing on the FDP state lists for North Rhine-Westphalia.

Augstein told the press that he would not remain *Spiegel* publisher if he were elected to the Bundestag. He did not consider the two jobs compatible, especially as *Der Spiegel* could not afford to be a party paper.

He told his friends in the party in Paderborn that he did not expect to be given star treatment but planned to fight a normal election battle with all its comforts and discomforts. He would as far as was necessary go out and meet the people. (Neus Ruhr Zeitung, 11 August 1972)

CENTREPIECE

Kurt Schumacher, post-war SPD leader, died twenty years ago

Admirers and critics of Dr Kurt Schumacher, the founder of the post-war Social Democratic Party, must always remember that they are speaking of a man who passed through the hell of Heuberg, Dachau, Flossenbürg and Neuengamme, who lost an arm in the First World War and a leg as the result of his imprisonment in concentration camps and who knew he had little time to speak and fight on behalf of the SPD and Germany.

"One of the most important men in Europe today is a one-armed and one-legged German with a tragic countenance and passionate voice," an American journalist wrote shortly before Schumacher's death. "Despite all his mistakes and weaknesses and however contradictory his politics might be, he represents something that is very rare today: moral strength and the living conscience of a nation."

The elements judged contradictory by this American journalist are found in a tape recording Schumacher made for a television programme a few hours before his death.

In his last words to the public he stated: "The division of Germany is the great strength of Soviet foreign policy. In the view of the Social Democrats the reunification of Germany is more urgent and more important for peace and the constitution of Europe than any form of integrating one part of Germany with other European countries."

The first sentence of his message was as true then as it doubtlessly is now. But there was no real prospect of reunification on 20 August 1952. None of Allies viewed reunification as an urgent and important issue — who did outside Germany?

Any chance of reunification had already passed. When the door opened a fraction — during the exchange of notes in 1955 — Dr Konrad Adenauer slammed it shut without seriously examining what was behind it.

Dr Adenauer's hasty No cannot be forgotten. Despite the fact that the final Soviet note appears to us today like a fairy-tale, Adenauer described it as a scrap of paper.

It is not that Adenauer did not want to travel a secure path to reunification. He was convinced from the very outset that this path was precarious and did not bother to examine it.

Those claiming that Dr Kurt Schumacher's ideas opposing integration should never have been supported should be made to explain why so few people at the time did indeed attack them.

Brauer, Kalsen and Ernst Reuter tried out they were very much in a minority. Kalsen, who saw things differently at the time and conducted important negotiations with the Americans to stop them dismantling German port facilities, lost his seat on the executive at Schumacher's instigation.

That was the contradictory element of this man's character. On the one hand he recognised the main political trends unfavourably but on the other hand he became hopelessly muddled about some of the consequences of these trends.

But the claim that Schumacher often had the talent of foreseeing developments must not be restricted to the period after 1945. His speech to the Reichstag on 23 February 1932 must also be included. Attacking Dr Josef Goebbels in scathing terms, he stated: "The whole of National Socialist agitation is a continual appeal to the baser instincts of Man."

In the same speech he destroyed the

Nazi myth that they were the heirs of the First World War generation. "The German nation will need years to recover morally and intellectually from the wounds caused by this type of agitation," he prophesied.

In Kurt Schumacher the Social Democrats possess an example of democratic valour, freedom and morality. It is tragic to see that many young Social Democrats today do not recognise Kurt Schumacher and those people who have absolutely nothing to do with Social Democratic policy.

Schumacher was the first person to speak of Franco-German reconciliation when he described it as the basic factor for the life, ideas, freedom and humanity of our continent at the second SPD congress in Nuremberg on 29 June 1947.

He recognised the goal but his pursuance of it was not made easy as the French occupying forces harassed the Social Democrats in their zone wherever they could.

He knew better than other people what had been done to the Jews in Germany and during his speech to the SPD congress in Nuremberg he made a passionate appeal for reparations and a ban on all anti-Semitic propaganda.

No observer of the life and work of Kurt Schumacher can fail to ask the question — although it can of course only be asked theoretically — whether Schumacher would have approved of the Brandt government's Ostpolitik or not.

It must be stated at the very outset that all Schumacher's references to Communism, the Socialist Unity Party and the Soviet Union must be viewed in their temporal context.

Schumacher returned to German politics in 1945 realising that the extreme right and extreme left had jointly destroyed the Weimar Republic. While in Nazi concentration camps he never supported or encouraged the idea of a Popular Front although it must have been viewed as a possibility in these places of horror. When the Social Democrats were forced to merge with the Communist Party in what was then the Soviet Zone he saw that thousands of Social Democrats did not survive.

But it would be wrong to describe Kurt Schumacher as a man who was completely opposed to all contacts with the Communists. He possessed great powers of differentiation and he told delegates at the first post-war SPD congress in Hanover on 11 May 1946:

"We wish to stress our desire to cooperate with all the victorious powers. We also want to cooperate with Russia, we have no reservations about this necessity and we feel no hostility for a country that has suffered so greatly from Hitler's war. But comrades, even though we feel not the slightest trace of hostility towards this country, we are not going to be robbed of our independence. We are not going to be persuaded to support any cheap anti-Bolshevik agitation either but remain international and German Socialists with all that this involves."

The minutes of the congress record lasting applause of many points of the speech. Schumacher never had any illusions about the far-reaching Communist aims as he clearly foresaw that the Communists would want the demarcation lines to become proper frontiers. I can therefore imagine Schumacher supporting the basic features of today's Ostpolitik as the conditions are now completely different from in his day.

But he would fight passionately against confusing the needs of State policy with ideologies. He never had any time for ideological fraternalism. He knew that this policy could only be pursued successfully if all attempts to form a broad left-wing coalition were nipped in the bud.

Prova confirms how right Schumacher's judgment was. In its lead article after the Crimea summit on 7 August it stressed that the ideological battle is not ended with the signature of the treaties.

What Schumacher told the SPD congress in Hanover on 9 May 1946 can still serve as a warning for some sections of the party today: "But Social Democracy is now in danger of being understood as a blood donor for people who are only waiting for the chance of themselves acting undemocratically."

Schumacher did not allow things to reach that stage. He and Franz Neumann must be thanked for the parts they played when the SPD rejected all ideas of

a Popular Front with the Communists, a large majority at a vote in Berlin on 11 March 1946. Free Berlin is still proud of this.

People in the Federal Republic no longer seem to appreciate the fact clearly that it was this man who rejected the one-party State of the Nuremberg party congress in 1947 and supported parliamentary democracy.

A year previously, on 9 May 1946, he had dismissed the dictatorship of the proletariat as a slogan. "There is no such thing as a dictatorship of the proletariat," he stated, "There is only a dictatorship over the proletariat."

I admit that this article shines too much light on Schumacher the man. But not a few people were in a position to experience how deeply sensitive Schumacher was despite his hard exterior and unreluctance.

If he had not had Erich Ollenhauert his side the party would often have been more deeply hurt by his actions as he was domineering and intolerant. But he also had a deep-seated sense of justice and he pained him most of all to see that he often needed a long time before offering the olive branch of reconciliation.

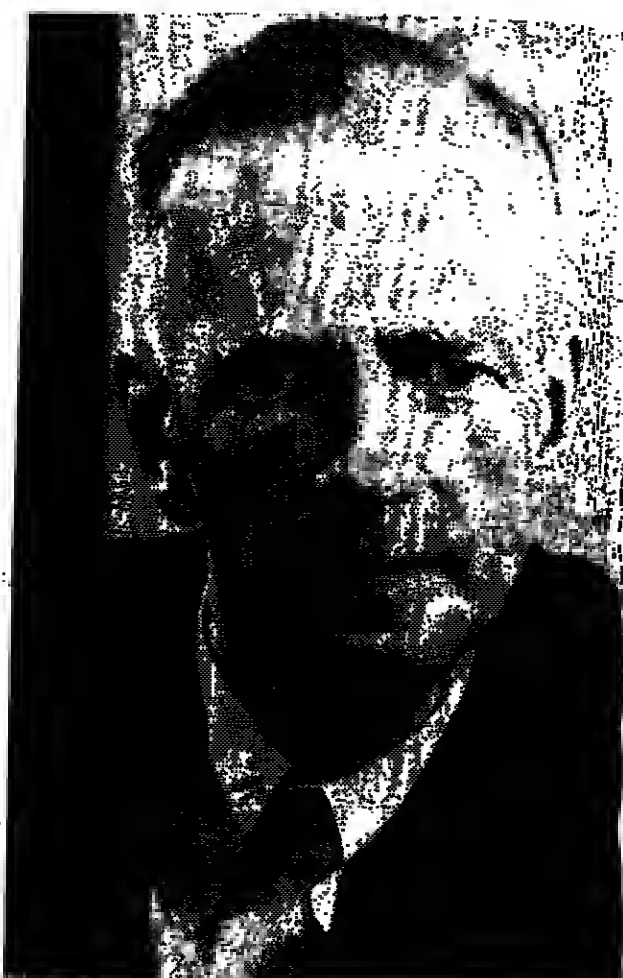
I remember a day when I was allowed to accompany him to the local party congress in Lower Bavaria to cover his speech for *Neuer Vorwärts* as it was then called. It was shortly after currency reform.

On the way back we stopped off at Würzburg and Schumacher asked me what I thought of this party congress. I was disappointed as I thought that not enough attention had been paid to politics so soon before an election and that there had been too much quibbling about who were to be the candidates. Schumacher laughed openly and said: "Lad, you just do not understand that the party is from argument."

I do not feel that Dr Kurt Schumacher would believe today that the SPD is in good overall form. But my opinion cannot be proved or disproved as he is no longer alive.

But the SPD has every reason to remember a man — and not only on days such as the twentieth anniversary of his death — of whom Claus Schiller wrote on the tenth anniversary of his death: "Kurt Schumacher had only one passion — politics, only one love — his Germany, and only one victor — death."

(Die Welt, 19 August 1972)



(Photo: Gf)

WAGE PATTERNS

Differentials matter most

This article is taken from Jörg M. Simpfendorfer's recently published book *Führungsaufgabe: Leistungsgerechte Gehaltsfindung* (The Task of Leadership: Salaries Based on Performance). Simpfendorfer is the head of personnel at a computer firm.

One of the most important factors in wages policy is that the absolute amount of income is of far less importance than the differential recognisable to individual employees.

These differentials are discovered in the private sphere among friends and acquaintances and material satisfaction depends to a high degree on whether a person is well-paid or poorly-paid compared with others in the same social class and same type of profession.

Differentials are also subjected to particular examination within firms where employees try openly or surreptitiously to compare their income with that of their colleagues to judge whether they are being paid fairly or not.

The question of fair pay is basically the question of whether these differentials are fair.

The problems involved in differentials are of course complex and require close examination. Four general features emerge that have a direct influence on material satisfaction.

The growth of a person's income is examined to see whether it is keeping pace with his performance. The elementary need for growth results in the spontaneous desire for one's own income to keep pace with performance and expand the range of material opportunities.

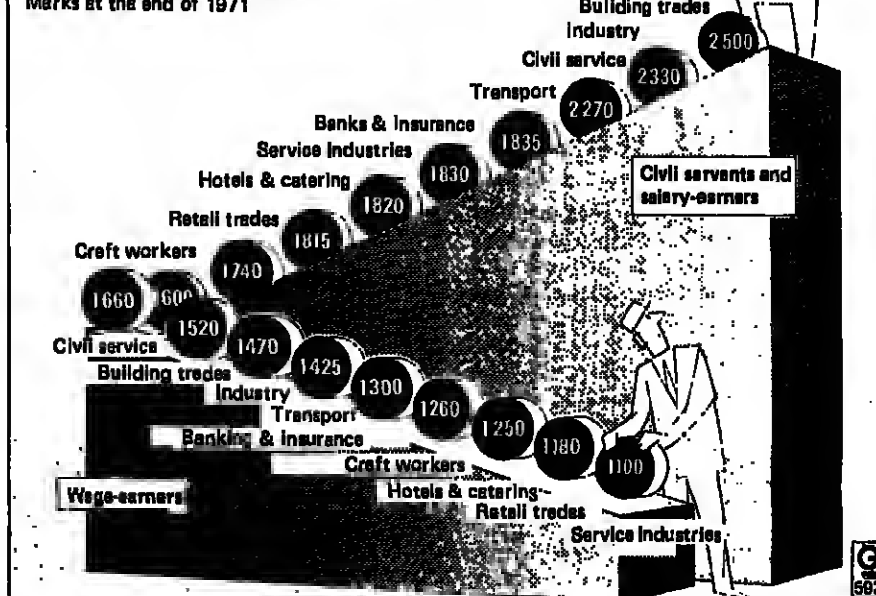
The wage levels of a person's own firm (or to a certain extent a country's economy) is compared with the wage levels of other firms (or economies). This is an attempt to gain an impression of the efficiency and success of one's own firm on the basis of relative wage levels.

It is not only aspects of economic efficiency that influence the decision of whether to join or stay with a firm. A role is played by other factors that have nothing to do with direct wages — the working atmosphere, working conditions, the firm's geographical location, personal traditions and so forth.

But with the growth of mobility the number of people changing their job after comparing the wages paid by various firms has also increased in recent years.

WHAT PEOPLE EARN

Average monthly earnings before tax in Marks at the end of 1971



This demonstrates a growth in self-awareness as well as a feeling for the freedom of profession and the establishment of genuine competitive conditions on the labour market.

Apart from one's own income and its growth and apart from the comparison of firms, comparison of the incomes structure of the various groups within the firm is also of interest.

The more aware of performance that the employees of a concern become, the more likely they will be to demand that structural differences of group incomes should be based on performance.

Increasing attention is also being paid to overcoming the strict distinctions between groups, defining various careers and providing the opportunity of climbing up the hierarchy through performance and further training.

Within the group the incomes of the individual employees are compared with each other, as long as this is not prevented by a ban or taboo.

When perceptible differences in income for comparable activities are discovered, this can only be justified by varying performance. If this explanation is not possible, the only other reason can be arbitrariness in one form or another.

This results in indolence or discontent that inhibits performances. Performance and competition become senseless when they do not find expression and recognition in the form of material reward.

Many executives are surprised about the minimal efforts achieved by mention of the absolute amount of income. They ignore the fact that individual satisfaction depends on the question of differentials. The employee seeks fairness in differentials. Arbitrary differences are felt to be as unfair as standardised incomes that

take no account of differences in performance.

It is superfluous to point out that no wages policy will satisfy all concerned. Dissatisfaction will never be overcome to break out of the vicious circle of arbitrariness and standardisation and make the utmost effort to bring some order into the system of differentials.

The least a firm can do in this respect is convince employees of the seriousness of such efforts. If these efforts have some perceptible effect, experience shows that a conscious and consistent regard of the differentials, even with a comparatively small employment of means, will result in an astonishing incentive to performance. But even wide-ranging means will be of no avail when the feeling for fair differentials is offended against.

Bringing differentials into order first and foremost is a decisive step towards solving the problem. Its importance in practice does not depend on whether it

DIE ZEIT
can be put into effect in a perfectionist manner.

Anyone judging the value of a solution against whether it can be put into effect in a perfectionist manner usually prevents processes of development from progressing in the desired direction.

The discrepancy between aim and reality is part of all spheres of human life. It is also true for personnel policy that only precise ideas are capable of bringing some movement into situations of stagnation and progressing towards a solution even though the way there may be long and laborious.

Jörg M. Simpfendorfer
(Die Zeit, 19 August 1972)

Average earnings more than doubled during the sixties

The gross annual income of workers in the Federal Republic amounted to an average 16,179 Marks last year, according to the latest weekly report of the Economic Research Institute, West Berlin. This is 160 per cent more than in 1960.

Hamburg topped the list in 1971 with an average annual income of 18,532 Marks, followed by North Rhine-Westphalia with 17,195 Marks. In 1960 the Saar topped the list with an average annual income of 7,034 Marks followed once again by North Rhine-Westphalia with 6,736 Marks.

West Berlin with 5,598 Marks and 15,457 Marks respectively and Bavaria with 5,463 Marks and 14,388 Marks respectively came bottom of the table in both 1960 and 1971.

The Institute claims that the differences in average annual income between the various Federal states have lessened in the last eleven years. The Federal states with the highest level of earnings in 1960 also had the smallest growth rates in the period covered by the report.

On the other hand, those Federal states which had a low average income, especially Berlin, registered high growth rates up to 1971. The reason for this is the approximation of employment structures in the individual regions.

There has been a considerable change at the top of the table since 1960. Hamburg jumped to the top from third place while North Rhine-Westphalia maintained its second position with an average annual income of 17,195 Marks in 1971.

Hesse, in fourth place in 1960, rose to third place with 16,614 Marks. The Saar slipped from top position to fifth place with an average income of 16,558 Marks in 1971.

These Federal states are followed by Lower Saxony (16,237 Marks), Rhineland-Palatinate (15,932 Marks), Schleswig-Holstein (15,703 Marks) and Baden-Württemberg (15,627 Marks). West Berlin and Bavaria are still at the foot of the table with average annual incomes of 15,457 and 14,388 Marks respectively.

The Economic Research Institute points out that a large number of factors influence the level of incomes in industry from Federal state to Federal state apart from the wage-earner/salaried staffs ratio.

Employees can for example be classified according to sex (women generally earn considerably less than men), according to performance groups within the tariff framework, according to industry or according to the size of the firm for which they work.

According to calculations eliminating these differences, Hamburg topped the table in both 1960 and 1971 followed each time by North Rhine-Westphalia. West Berlin occupied bottom position in 1960 but has since handed over the wooden spoon to Bavaria.

When the income tables are divided up according to industries, employees of the oil industry topped the table with an average annual wage of 23,802 Marks last year, followed by workers in the coal derivatives industry with an average 21,429 Marks.

They are followed by the chemical industry (19,798 Marks) and the steel and light metal construction industry which has worked its way up from tenth to fourth place with 18,846 Marks.

The bottom position of all 35 industries is still taken up by the garments industry with an average income of 10,053 Marks. The tobacco-processing industry, bottom but one in 1960, has climbed the table and gained 24th place in 1971 with an average annual wage of 14,443 Marks.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 10 August 1972)

Most women work because they need the money

Only sixteen per cent of all working women in the Federal Republic work for the fun of it, according to a representative survey of 404 female workers conducted by the Trades Union Confederation.

Most women — 38 per cent — claimed that they only worked because they needed the money for their personal needs. The financial strains caused by buying and equipping a home cause another 25 per cent to go out to work.

Eighteen per cent wanted to become financially independent by taking a job. Fourteen per cent felt that their housework was not enough and thirteen per cent worked because their husband's wage was not enough. (More than one answer was possible.)

A total of 76 per cent of the women workers employed in blue-collar industries and 81 per cent of female

salaried staffs believe that an expensive education and career training is equally as worthwhile for a girl as it is for a boy.

Ninety per cent of the women believe that parents should give their children better help for their future careers than they themselves were given by their parents.

A total of 47 per cent of the women do not believe that going out to work means doing without children but 31 per cent believe that women basically more suited to running the home that practising a profession. But 42 per cent of the women refused to accept this sort of attitude.

Men too were asked what they thought about women going out to work. It was found that 59 per cent of them agreed that women should be allowed to take on a job. The figure was as high as 74 per cent among men whose wives went out to work.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 August 1972)



■ THE ECONOMY

Inevitable tax increases must be put to good use

Willy Brandt

Shortly before the premature end of the present legislative period the government supports more than ever before the theoretical "law" of the spread of State activity and State financial requirements that was formulated at the turn of the century by the theorising Socialist Adolph Wagner.

In 1969 the government introduced itself to the public with a promise of domestic reforms. At that time the SPD and FDP hoped they could combine this programme with simultaneous tax cuts for employees.

Meantime the taxes on brandy, petrol and tobacco have been increased. Meantime Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt has repeatedly declared that those who expect the State to embark on impressive public works must be prepared to pay for them.

And fresh to the office of Federal Economics and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has still found time to draw further consequences from this idea on numerous occasions. And so it seems we are about to enter the first election campaign in which the electorate is faced with financial sacrifices. Who knows maybe the cry of "Higher taxes for all!" will make a marvellous electioneering slogan.

This change of tune, to which leading lights in the Opposition have not exactly turned their backs, obviously cannot be explained entirely by philosophising about the poverty of the general public and the need to lead a helping hand. Behind it there is, probably, practical experience, and a fair portion of helplessness. The proposed, and essential public spending of the next few years outweighs the predicted revenue by far. The gap cannot be filled entirely by government loans. So higher taxes are a last resort — as you were.

What is new is the idea, more or less openly expressed, that the State should have a larger slice of the national product.

Imported inflation" has been in the news for some time and on occasions it has been used as an excuse for inflation that is in reality "home made". But there has not been quite so much talk about "imported stability", that is to say a declaration of battle on chronic inflation by systematically increased imports.

"Imported inflation" does not imply that prices rise here because we have to pay ever higher prices for foreign produce. The index of purchase prices for foreign goods at mid year was not higher, but three per cent lower, than at the same period last year.

The Mark revaluation of last December made imports cheaper and put up the price of our exports, but nevertheless exports increased at a greater rate than imports.

In order to get to grips with the price spiral which has grown ever faster in recent times the Bonn government would like to introduce a liberal imports policy. This would have the effect of increasing competition on the home market if there were a flood of cheap import goods. Prices could then be checked.

With this in mind State Secretary

But those who champion such a cause must not get cold feet when it comes to raising taxes. It is possible for those who hold the government pursestrings to try to cull more from savings and to finance extra government spending with greater indebtedness.

But this would result either in private investments being cut back, as there would be less capital available for them — or price rises. This latter would happen if private investors refused to have their corns cut and decided to call on their bank managers for more and bigger loans. The State's running up greater debts as an instrument for redistribution of finance with greater emphasis on public rather than private spending can only be employed to a limited extent.

Of course an increase in taxation does not automatically imply satisfactory functioning without friction, increasing value added tax or wages and income tax would hit private consumer activity, which a majority feels should be reduced in favour of greater government spending. But if unions and the workers they represent don't like the idea and decide to make good their losses with bigger wage and salary claims the relationship between government and private spending power remains the same. It is just that the inflationary spiral is given another boost.

This cannot be the aim, and any government that wants to push through improvements must seek the support of those affected.

In the past many a union leader has stated that higher taxes would be a good thing and that the working man was prepared to make a sacrifice so that more kindergartens, schools, highways and hospitals could be built. But as for unions being prepared basically to cut individual claims for the general good, ready to accept a tax raise without making efforts to compensate — we will believe that when we see it.

It all depends really on the conditions — that is to say whether the extra burden of taxation is fairly distributed and the newly-found money is spent wisely by the State.

As far as burden-sharing is concerned it is clear that tax increases that are imposed with excessive haste will not take much consideration of social require-

ments. If it is a question of plugging a gap with the utmost of speed more than likely everyone will be treated alike. To impose higher income taxes corresponding to the ability of various groups to pay various amounts requires careful planning. Value added tax, however, can be raised without a great deal of fuss. But apparently the government's budgeting is in such a sorry state that there can no longer be any question of careful preparation of tax increases.

The quicker the government requires the money the greater the likelihood that little account will be taken of the varying burdens that can be borne by those with varying ability to pay.

Can we at least be certain that Bonn, the Federal state governments and local councils will spend the higher revenue on things that convince the taxpayer that the higher taxes were worth it? Even this matter is not certain. It sounds tempting: when politicians list the beautiful things that the government could do for the benefit of all if they had enough money.

But where is the watchdog who will ensure that the higher revenue goes to projects that are for the benefit of all and is not fittled away on some unworthy subsidy or other useless venture?

The sharp rise in wages and salaries in the civil service in the past ten years does to some extent reflect the need of civil servants to catch up with other sectors paywise. But this must also be seen partly as a sad lack of rationalisation.

Willy Brandt has said that in no other sector of the economy are the available resources allowed to lie dormant so much as in the civil service. Is any further comment needed?

It seems clear that tax raises will have to come in the next year or so. But it would be dangerous to make up for deficits to an extraordinarily high degree at a stroke with higher taxes and government loans.

This could add fuel to the inflationary fire and the benefits for the State would be nil. And so the Opposition's call for a budget insurance act cannot be dismissed out of hand. Even though the CDU/CSU would like to pursue their aim of pinning blame on the government — for the blame is there when payments that have been promised and agreed upon have to be cancelled — the fear of a loss of prestige must not be allowed to decide matters when it comes to finance policy.

The first test for Helmut Schmidt is just round the corner and it requires a great deal of courage from him to come through it with the right decision.

Gerhard Meyenburg
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 August 1972)

Free trade may help to combat inflation

Carsten Rohwedder of the Federal Economics and Finance Ministry has now suggested that the self-limitation agreement proposed by the Japanese for their export of pocket calculators and radio and TV sets should not be accepted.

Bonn has already recommended non acceptance of this to the monopolies commission. Cheaper exports from Japan to this country would support efforts to keep prices down.

But the point is that this strong medicine of increased imports from countries that can produce goods cheaply must be administered with care and on prescription since home industries could be killed off by an overdose.

No one in this country can compete with the Japanese price for calculating machines, for instance. The Federal Republic camera industry has been almost

killed off and provides a glowing example of what can happen when the battle for competitiveness is lost. Imports from Japan are in fact only a small proportion of total imports to this country — but they do tend to hit at Federal Republic industries that are in a bad way in any case, such as textiles and porcelain.

The so-called "self limitation" of Japanese goods is tantamount to an agreement not to undercut Federal Republic companies below a specified rock-bottom price. Taken literally this is a contravention of the limitation of competitiveness that is forbidden by the monopolies commission. But "for higher motives" a temporary exception can be made in this case.

Such a case always exists when whole branches of industry are threatened by imports. We are faced with the same problem when it comes to imports from the East Bloc countries with their State-controlled economy. Imports from these countries are intended to be cheap without undermining home industries. To achieve this a price control procedure has been implemented.

Walter Storch
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 August 1972)

Too much money in circulation, Bundesbank says

In its monthly report the Bundesbank states that the overall economic situation and in particular the continued sharp rise in prices makes it essential to put a lid on the continued major expansion of borrowing and the amount of money in circulation.

With an increase of the amount of money in circulation of no less than 14 per cent in the second quarter of this year, "no more need be said but that such an increase in the amount of ready cash is not compatible with stabilisation policies".

Compared with the real increase in the gross national product in the first half year with price increases eliminated, two per cent — this excessive rate "obviously gives greater leeway for price and cost".

The Bundesbank states further that the demand for industrial goods has slackened off somewhat. Equally out the effect of the time of year were fewer in-coming orders for Federal Republic industry in June than in May. But on average the in-coming order over the past two months were more than the two month period prior to that.

Export orders in June declined, presumably as a result of the sterling crisis. But domestic orders were still at the high level of the preceding month.

As far as capital investment goods are concerned domestic orders have also sharply. According to the Bundesbank this means that capital investment in the Federal Republic industries is continuing to improve. In the consumer goods industries, however, demand has dropped.

Industrial production in May and June was fractionally up on March, and April this year. As consumer goods production increased in this period production in the capital investment goods industries remained at the same level as in the previous two months.

The Bundesbank report also takes account the currency policy decision of the government at the end of June, leading to a partial application of the foreign trade law (paragraph 23) which some regard as dirigiste, and to the subsequent rejection of Karl Schiller.

The Bank stresses that its duty is to advise the government on important currency policy matters did not imply that the government must make a demand for advice first. Rather it is possible, the report states, and essential that the Bundesbank should make approaches to the government, even if the advice it has to give is a bitter pill.

Harald Marke
(Kölnischer Nachrichten, 16 August 1972)

Bonn in the black in trade with USA

Exports from the Federal Republic to the United States in the first six months of this year continued to rise despite the Mark revaluation, according to a report by the German-American Chamber of Commerce in New York published recently by the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI) in Cologne.

In the United States the export shipment for January to June 1972 was 16.5 per cent up on the corresponding period of last year, rising from 1,760 million to good two milliard dollars. But this country's imports from the United States dropped in the same period from 1,900 million to 1,700 million dollars, with a decline of 11.3 per cent.

At mid-year 1972 the balance of trade between the Federal Republic and America showed a surplus for this country of 345.5 million dollars.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 12 August 1972)

■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

EEC accuses sugar firms of restrictive practices

Albert Borschette, the EEC Commissioner responsible for cartel supervision, recently announced that 22 companies dealing in sugar, both producers and wholesalers, were suspected of engaging in agreements likely to form a cartel. The companies concerned now have two months to answer the accusations levelled against them by the European Monopolies Commission.

The dreaded "blue letters" were sent to Südzucker-Vorverkauf-GmbH in Oberursel and the Westdeutsche Zuckerfabrik-GmbH in Cologne. Only two firms in this country, but in Italy accusations have been levelled against eleven firms and in France six. Two Dutch firms have also had letters from M. Borschette as well as

the Belgian firm Raffinerie Tidemontaise S.A., which controls 85 per cent of the sales of sugar in Belgium.

In Brussels this firm is especially regarded as being a black sheep since it issued incomplete information and is believed to have spirited away telex messages that could have been incriminating. Brussels is not a lenient judge and the fine for these offences was about 15,000 Marks.

If the allegations by the Monopolies Commission against the 22 companies is proven they face a fine of ten per cent of their turnover, a higher fine than has ever been imposed before.

The firms in question are annoyed in their turn that Brussels' intention of pressing charges was released to the press before they themselves had been informed. It was only three days after newspapers had carried reports of the affair that the Brussels postmark turned up.

The accusations mainly concern alleged agreements on exports to countries outside the EEC, exports which are subsidised from EEC funds when there are substantial price gaps.

Furthermore the companies are accused of refusing to supply sugar to dealers in the EEC on occasions, or making such supplies dependent upon price surcharges. The general tenor of the charges is that the companies impeded the free market in sugar through their agreements, something that would not have come hard to them as they control at least eighty per cent of the EEC sugar market.

Sugar production in EEC countries last year amounted to more than eight million tons, according to Brussels' figures. The amount consumed was 6,500,000 tons. The surplus would normally have been

The Frankfurt Fairs Association called a hasty press conference at which its executive manager Carl Steidle was at pains to tell journalists "the latest situation with regard to trade fairs in this country". This one so healthy world has in the past few years been showing signs of decay. Controversy surrounded the fairs in Hanover, Cologne and Frankfurt, with the three cities battling for the title of the best city for trade fairs.

Since Leipzig was cut off after the War Hanover had a chance to steal the glory of the Leipzig Fair for the Western world and used the opportunity to the full. The Lower Saxony capital became the most important centre for capital investment goods in the world.

But Hanover was not satisfied with that and also offered visitors a wide range of consumer goods. In 1972 Hanover was once again a "universal fair" and plans to remain the same in 1973. At the last Hanover Fair in April there were 746 consumer goods firms exhibiting.

The Free Imperial City of Frankfurt held the philosophy of keeping up a consumer goods fair every spring and autumn for centuries and has not only upheld its reputation for playing a large part in the Federal Republic economic miracle of the past 25 years but has increased that reputation with time.

From branches such as glassware, ceramics, cutlery, fine metals, jewellery, watches and gift articles the wish has been expressed repeatedly in recent years that trade fairs in this country should be streamlined, each place being allotted definite spheres on which it should concentrate.

Players no longer want to have to go to three or four different cities to make their orders and exhibitors would be

Frankfurt vies with Hanover for trade fairs

happier keeping their stands to one place. Fair organisers did not turn a deaf ear to these requests and they commissioned a report from the Prognos Society in Basle on "bases for developing a long-term concept of trade fairs for selected branches of the consumer goods industry".

When Prognos produced their report last year which obviously contained no binding statement, and was not meant to, the Federal Republic fair cities picked out the points that struck them as being useful and began for the first time ever an active marketing policy.

Hanover, gingered up by an influx of new blood from industry on the committee of the Deutsche Messe und Ausstellungs-AG, quickly swung into action. It hit on the idea of running its own consumer goods fair from 1974, quickly rushed the notion through the watchdog committees and made its terms known to the branches affected.

In opposition to Hanover's "progressive marketing" Frankfurt has come up with its concept of "Verifiable marketing".

The battle of the fairs between Frankfurt and Hanover concerns the constitution of the ten expert groups with themes such as living-room décor, the laid table and personal accessories (including watches and jewellery), taking in about 750 exhibiting companies. Of these 274 have already exhibited in Frankfurt.

exported with the aid of subsidies from the agricultural fund or passed on to industry.

But now sugar factories are accused of refusing to pass on unrefined sugar to other EEC countries to keep prices high, or of simply "swapping" their sugar among themselves. The Federal Republic does not produce enough sugar for its needs, France and Belgium produce surpluses. According to Brussels the normal levelling out procedure was not adhered to.

As was to be expected sugar dealers have denied all accusations out of hand. Südzucker talk of "mistakes and a total lack of understanding", and say the accusations cannot be made to stand up.

Belgian sugar producers declared it was completely normal for the Belgian consumer to stick to sugar produced in his own country. As far as the export to outside countries was concerned this had been carried out at prices under the so-called intervention point and so the EEC agricultural fund had not been hard hit.

All in all depreciation for sugar exports was completely normal as for other business transactions. For this reason alone the accusation of cartel forming was untenable. French sugar producers underlined just one figure: they exported more than 600,000 tons of sugar to other EEC States.

The cards are now on the table, face up. Sugar companies in the EEC have eight weeks in which to pluss their answers to the accusations and put them down in black and white. Probably they will turn out to be vastly exaggerated.

What is certain is that the EEC Commission regards the matter of sugar as a test case for the functioning of the EEC consumer policy. It is essential to prevent prices in the Community being kept artificially high by special agreements. The are ground for suspicion that this has been the case and it is up to those under suspicion to ally it.

Helmut Roessler
(Deutsche Zeitung, 4 August 1972)

Consumer agency to scrutinise service industries

DIE WELT

Berlin's *Warentest* Foundation intends to devote itself more to studying the service industries in the future. Chairman of the Foundation Roland Hiltneraush said that the reason for this was the increasing expenditure of private households on services. But the main point of the organisation would still be to test goods.

The new work will begin next year with the setting up of a special department to handle investigations into service industries. Not only would insurance, hospitals and travel agencies be put under the microscope but also kindergartens, old people's homes, telephone charges in hotels and last but not least public services at a local and national level such as water supplies, fuel and power, posts and the railways. But Herr Hiltneraush would not say how far he thought these investigations would prove successful.

The Foundation also intends to take steps to make sure the state of the market is made clearer. Additional information should be given to consumers, especially when purchasing expensive items.

In all the Berlin organisation tested 1,200 products from 450 firms last year. They discovered that the quality of products on offer is tending to improve. The average quality of products on the Foundation's 1 to 5 sliding scale (1 = very good, 5 = unsatisfactory) stood at 2.5.

For personnel reasons the organisation is not able to give a complete information service. This is something that must be carried out by local consumer protection organisations. At any time if additional money were made available by the government for research this would be well spent, according to the Foundation. It must lead to increased price awareness on the part of consumers.

The Foundation is of the opinion that not enough public money is spent to this end. Apart from this factor limiting its effectiveness the organisation also complains of a lack of suitably qualified staff. For this reason it now backs up the recommendation of the study group of consumer associations that a consumer academy should be set up in Berlin.

The Foundation's magazine *test* had 100,000 subscribers at the end of last year. Already this has risen to 135,000. Its income last year was in all about seven million Marks of which 1,700,000 Marks was made by the Foundation (as compared with one million in 1970) or 29 (22) per cent.

This year the proportion should increase to 34 per cent. The amount of money provided by the government, as recorded in the recently published report for 1971, was five million Marks. In 1972 this should increase to 5.5 and then to about six million in 1973.

(Die Welt, 11 August 1972)

Shopping habits

Only twenty per cent of housewives in this country go shopping for groceries every day, but 45 per cent replenish their stores many times more in a week. Thirty per cent only go out for food and groceries once a week. Four per cent went out to buy food at even greater intervals.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 July 1972)

Christoph Wehnelt
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 August 1972)

■ PROFILE

Rotary engine inventor Felix Wankel seventy

STUTTGARTER
NACHRICHTEN

Seldom has an invention earned the man behind the idea so much money and so many honours in his own lifetime as the rotary engine principle developed by Felix Wankel. Wankel, a self-taught man and hon. PhD of Munich University, was seventy on 3 August.

Tens of thousands of rotary-engined vehicles are already to be found on the world's roads and Wankel engines are undergoing trials on the test-beds of all major international motor manufacturers.

Felix Wankel, the son of a forestry official in Lahr, Baden, had no such ambitious plans at the outset of his career as an inventor. His aim was to go into business and what annoyed him was the oscillation of his single-cylinder motor-cycle engine. There must, he thought in his idle moments, be some way of making the motor run more smoothly.

What he had in mind at the time, Wankel now recalls, was some kind of rotating piston with a retractable cylinder bed. But forty years were to elapse before his idea had reached the stage where it was actually capable of propelling a motor vehicle. The first Wankel engine to pass muster was the single-cylinder engine of the NSU Spider.

For forty years Felix Wankel tenaciously beavered away at the rotary-piston principle. Initially it was more of a theoretical exercise, but then industrial interest was shown in Wankel's work. The 32-year-old spare-time inventor was offered a BMW research contract to work on gaskets, discs and rotary-piston engines, but the contract was never signed.

Wankel made his first major breakthrough in 1936, the year he married, incidentally, when the first rotary-piston engine actually functioned in his Lahr research lab. The Reich Aviation Ministry showed interest and with its aid Wankel was able to set up a larger research facility in Lindau, Lake Constance.

Felix Wankel returned to his idea in 1951 in a new research laboratory in Lindau. Three years later, in 1954, he hit on the idea that was to be the precursor of the present Wankel engine.

NSU, the motor manufacturers, having shown previous interest, Wankel and NSU joined forces. The experimental Wankel-NSU rotary-piston engine functioned for the first time on the Neckarsulm test-beds on 1 February 1957.

A year later the experiment had progressed to the prototype stage and by 1960 the prototype had undergone 100-hour endurance trials.

In 1962 the Wankel engine was already rotating in motor-boats, lawnmowers and fire engines. It was also a continual cause of trouble and annoyance for drivers of fast cars, having experimentally been incorporated into the body of the NSU Prinz, a small car that would suddenly zoom past sports cars.

In 1963 the secret was unveiled and the

1 in 3 a car-owner

The number of motor vehicles registered in the Federal Republic continues to increase. According to the latest estimates by the Motor Vehicle Registration Office in Flensburg there are now 20.3 million vehicles on the road. This country now boasts one motor-vehicle for every three of the population.

(Die Welt, 25 July 1972)

NSU Spider, a small sports car powered by a single-cylinder Wankel engine, was exhibited for the first time at the Frankfurt motor show. From 1964 on it was available for purchase.

In 1967 it was followed by its big brother, the Ro 80, an exclusive saloon in every respect that is still the pride and joy of Audi NSU Auto Union, now a division of Volkswagen. The original Ro 80 had been plagued by teething troubles but by 1971 NSU engineers could thankfully claim that these were a thing of the past.

The Wankel rotary engine was not to be limited to the NSU Ro 80, though. From 1958 on a large number of manufacturers all over the world had acquired licences to develop the Wankel principle and market the results.

Wankel licence-holders include Curtiss Wright of the United States, Fichtal & Sachs of this country, Yanmar, Toyo Kogyo (Mazda), Nissan, Suzuki and Toyota of Japan and, back home, Daimler-Benz, Porsche, Krupp's MAN and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz.

Their rank were later joined by Alfa Romeo, Rolls Royce and others and, last but by no means least, General Motors of Detroit.

The advantages over conventional com-

Improvements all round to the 1973 Volkswagen range

The new Volkswagen range includes seventy optical and technical alterations to the Beetle and minor alterations to other models. The Volkswagen 412, a family saloon with a restyled bonnet that takes over from the 411, was unveiled a fortnight ago. After changes the 1302 Beetle range has also been renamed the Volkswagen 1303.

By and large there have been no alterations to the 1200 and 1300 Beetles but the 1303, for instance, boasts a panoramic windscreen that complies with US safety specifications and is a little further away from the heads of driver and co-driver.

The new windshield having necessitated redesigning of the front end of the vehicle, the 1303 also includes a new dashboard made of collapsible material. The speedometer is a little higher than it used to be and in order to forestall reflection is housed in a black hood.

The ample glove compartment on the co-driver's side is divided into two levels. In addition to more effective ventilation all Beetles have been fitted out with better seats contoured to body requirements. The gearbox suspension has also been improved, resulting in less noise in the interior of the car.

The 1973 Volkswagen will almost all cost more, between 90 and 200 Marks according to model and version. The manufacturers claim the increases are an inevitable outcome of higher research and development costs and increased production expenditure.

The new improved Beetle, the 1303, is subject to the stiffest price increase of 200 Marks, while the model that has remained nearest to the old price, the K 70, is to cost only 90 Marks more.

The most striking alteration to the K 70 is the twin iodine headlights of the deluxe version. In order to reduce aerodynamic resistance, cut fuel consumption and increase top speed the design engineers have given the K 70 a barely perceptible face lift. The front of the fenders has been streamlined.

The chassis crossplate below the



Felix Wankel (Photo: dpa)

bustion engines claimed for the Wankel rotary engine include smooth running, the quiet hum of the engine in operation, its imperviousness to low-octane fuel, its small size, which is convenient in making way for clean air units, and the low nitrous oxide content of its exhaust fumes.

Seventy-year-old Felix Wankel in his Lake Constance home can be satisfied with the results so far of his lifetime of research. They may be recent in origin for the most part but they have had ample time to reach maturity.

Günter Haag

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 12 August 1972)

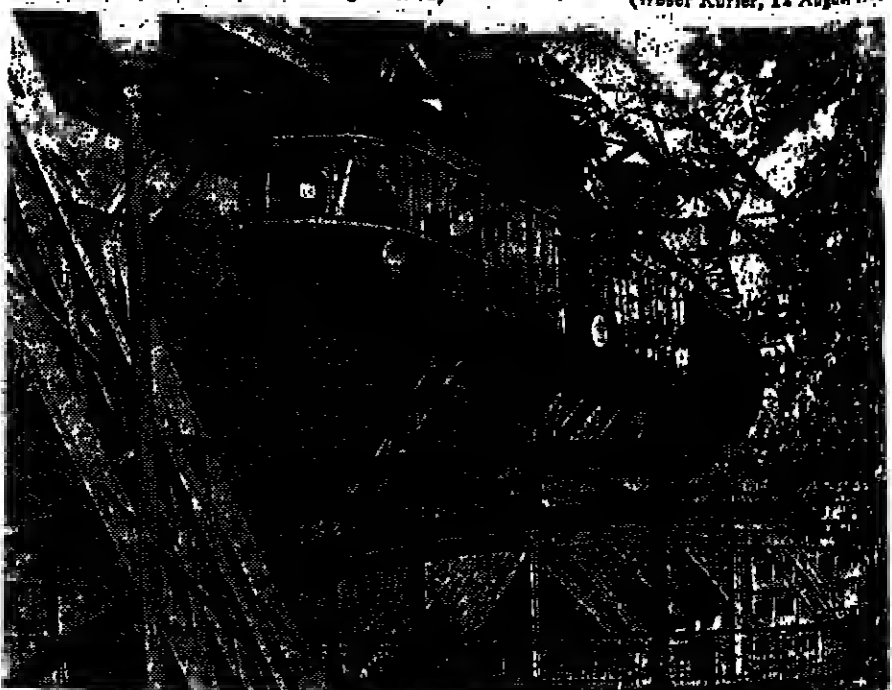
bumpers has been increased in size, considerably improving the aerodynamic properties of the K 70, apparently. The ventilation flaps are now housed below the rear armrests and in the interior motor sheeting of the doors.

The K 70 has been made a good deal quieter not only by soundproofing. In common with all other Volkswagens it now also boasts an automatic choke.

The Volkswagen bus is now available with automatic transmission as an optional extra, the automatic gearbox having proved its worth in the 1600 and 411 saloons. Slight styling changes to the front end of the VW bus also provide greater protection from the impact of a head-on collision.

The 1600 range and the Karmann Ghia remain virtually unchanged but benefit from a number of technical alterations and the improved seats.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 16 August 1972)



Wuppertal suspension railway, born 1900, still going strong (Photo: A.P.)

Wuppertal to scrap veteran suspension railway carriages

Wuppertal is scrapping all its suspension railway carriages but the railway itself, a unique means of public transport along the river valley of the Wupper after which the five towns of the valley have been named, is to be retained.

The only carriage that is not to be replaced is the Kaiser's carriage, the carriage in which Wilhelm II inspected the service 71 years ago. The Kaiser's carriage is to be retained for visitors to the city, for parties (it can be hired for special occasions) and as an advertising gimmick.

The prospects of the suspension railway, the safest public transport system in the country (over all the years not a single passenger has been seriously injured), are so good that Wuppertal has invested twenty million Marks in up-to-date minute rolling stock.

What is more, the present 13.3 km matras of track are to be extended a further six kilometres to serve new urban areas. The new track and pylons will cost a further twenty million Marks.

Not a single rivet of the original 71-year-old track needs to be renewed, though. "What the Frussians built in 1901," suspension railway director Gerd claims, "will last another century. Even now the steel is in such good condition that it is more than a match for security requirements."

Each of the 32 carriages that are to be scrapped (the city would be prepared to sell them to collectors for 1,000 Marks each, though) has covered some three million kilometres at a comfortable forty kilometres an hour since 1901.

The new carriages currently under construction in Nuremberg, 28 in number, will seat 48 and accommodate 156 standing passengers. The first new carriage has already been delivered. More streamlined and pop-coloured, it stands out a mile from the veterans of 1900. Delivery of a new carriage is to be taken every three weeks.

Once and once only has a "passenger" sustained an injury. Some years ago a baby elephant by the name of Tuffi belonging to Aldoff's circus was allowed to use the suspension railway as a pig.

Tuffi was annoyed by the flashlight of press photographers, smashed one camera with a blow of his trunk, tried to run sideways and crashed through the side walls of the carriage, falling twelve metres into the river Wupper.

The elephant sustained only minor injuries, however, and swam, paddled and snorted its way to the banks of the river.

H. Willenbrink

(Weser Kurier, 12 August 1972)

When you do business, you want to check all the offers. So why choose the first airline that comes to mind?



After all, not every offer that crosses your desk has to be a million dollar deal for you to check it. A lot of what you check is for sums that are even less than the air fare between Frankfurt and New York.

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Furthermore, as far as we're concerned America doesn't stop in New York. In fact, we fly to 13 US cities: New York, San Francisco, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Portland, Seattle, Washington. As far as we know, no one else does this. So if you have business partners who don't happen to live in New York, why not find out exactly what we do have to offer.

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ART

Egyptological collection opens in Munich



Munich's newest museum, the second part of the State collection of Egyptian art, was opened in the Residenz a few weeks ago. Until the Second World War the Egyptian and Assyrian exhibits had been on show in three different places.

Monuments of stone were to be found in the Glyptothek with its specially designed Egyptian Room. Smaller works of art were exhibited at the Antiquarium, and the Academy of Arts and Science owned papyrus scrolls, mummies, gifts found in tombs and all the old scripts.

The Academy of Arts and Science collection, together with a number of loans from the Glyptothek, had already been on display in the Residenz from 1935 onwards as the Egyptian State Collection. But these rooms were destroyed in the war.

Two years ago the larger part of the new State Collection of Egyptian Art, as the museum is called, was opened in the Residenz between the Hofgarten and Kaiserhof and between the Herkulesaal and the Max Planck Society.

The museum is now complete. New rooms have been opened displaying for example items representative of later Egyptian art, including the early-Christian Coptic art, miniature works dating from the last millennium BC, and exhibits illustrating the Egyptian beliefs concerning death.

The only room with natural light is the long hall looking out on to the Hofgarten. From this hall the visitor can enter smaller rooms, fitted with artificial lighting, where sarcophagi, sepulchral art and beaten gold are displayed. There is also another narrow room with artificial lighting - this has the appearance of a treasury.

At the entrance to the Hofgarten there stands an obelisk set up by a Titus Sextus Africanus together with a second for a Roman emperor (possibly Trajan in 112). It originally stood before the Temple of Isis in Rome in Praeneste.

The middle section is genuine but the top and bottom were constructed from the same rose granite in the eighteenth century. The hieroglyphs on the new parts are only decorative - they provide no message. The obelisk is so well positioned in the Hofgarten that it looks as if it has always stood there.

Housing the collection in the distinctive architecture of the Residenz provides the works of Egyptian art with the best possible surroundings. The original stucco ceilings are preserved in the halls in the right wing built by Duke Maximilian I between 1612 and 1618.

The red marble mountings of the doors and the entry hall to the Egyptian collection possess the necessary durability and monumental character, though with a human touch.

The lion from Tell el-Dab'a in the East Delta of the Nile (ca 1450 BC), the stool from Thebes representing a high priest of Amun by the name of Bekenchon (he lived between 1310 and 1220 BC) and the two Sphinxes flanking the entrance to the new rooms have found a good home within this imposing architecture.

The new surroundings also show that the large Assyrian reliefs from the palace

of Assurnasirpal II (883-859 BC) are part of the architecture and not decorative elements engraved upon it. They feature spirits that are meant to protect the royal household.

These Assyrian reliefs were acquired in 1863 at the instigation of Ludwig I of Bavaria. They too show that Ludwig I bought items mainly for their artistic importance. The historical aspect took second place.

While still crown prince, Ludwig I had bought in Paris the colossal of Antinous originating from the Villa Albani. The red Greek marble sculpture was one of the works that Emperor Hadrian commissioned after the death in Egypt of his young friend and companion. Antinous is presumably depicted by Osiris who also drowned in the Nile. The sculpture has the typical Egyptian tunic and royal headpiece.

The statue has not been on show for a long time and it can now be seen how much it must have influenced art nouveau in Munich. At first glance the statue reminds the onlooker of the decorative illustrations being produced around 1900.

Ludwig I thus achieved, however late in the day, what he had originally only dreamed was possible through Classical Greek and Roman art - stimulus for and continuity in the art world which in this case exerted its influence long after his death.

The rooms of the Residenz conform to the monumental art of ancient Egypt and the proportions in the left wing with its low ceilings and concrete arches are as fortunate as the type of "fittings".

Everything small has been avoided along with anything that could clash with the long narrow rooms. The relationship to the architecture achieved in this case seems to have been determined solely by the exhibits and their arrangement.

Presentation is often taken to extreme lengths by exhibition fanatics who claim that mobility and arrangement are more important than the exhibits themselves.

New York's Metropolitan Museum has already learned the lesson. Professor Hans Wolfgang Müller, the Munich University Egyptologist who arranged the new collection together with the Residenz administration, the State castles and palaces administration and, as far as questions of preservation were concerned, with the Doerner Institute, has been commissioned to reassemble the Egyptian section of the Metropolitan Museum - the largest collection of ancient Egyptian art outside of Cairo - modelling it on the new Munich collection.

This along with the fact only about two thirds of the exhibits are on show in the Residenz should give food for thought.

Every work of art, however small, is examined and its importance and quality in view of the Olympic exhibition whose high standards these new rooms have found a good home within this imposing architecture.

The new surroundings also show that the large Assyrian reliefs from the palace

opening of the State Collection of Egyptian Art and the recognition expressed both at home and abroad for its organisers have provided a good example for all museum people, not just Egyptologists.

Because of the strict selection procedure employed before the inclusion of an item in the rooms of the Residenz the establishment of a study collection instead of a storehouse inaccessible to the public does of course appear indispensable. But the expense involved should not deter the ministries responsible.

Extending and equipping the Residenz to house the collection cost less than one million Marks. The result is both a miracle of labour economy, whereby those involved placed excessive demands on their powers, and a miracle of calculation.

Now that the collection is ready there begins a new strain that cannot possibly be overcome by the previous method of employing one man and a number of temporary assistants.

The museum, equivalent in size to an average art society, needs to increase the number of its employees if its scientific and educational potential is not to be wasted. The museum has only now set out to attract the public. This fact must be emphasised, especially in view of all tributes paid to the collection.

Those responsible must not look on and allow the collection which, like nearly everything in this sphere, Munich owes to Ludwig I (why do film directors always deal with the unfortunate Ludwig II and never with Ludwig I?) to stagnate and allow a promising beginning to be wasted.

Knowing the interest shown in the Egyptological departments of for instance the British Museum or the East Berlin Museums, Munich can prepare itself for a flood of visitors. Egyptian collections give plenty of information about cultural history in particular and this can already be claimed of the Egyptian collection in the Residenz.

Hans Wolfgang Müller purchased carefully and wisely with the small amount of money at his disposal in the past fourteen years. His acquisitions and a number of donations cover both works of art and exhibits illustrating life in ancient Egypt.

A planned loan policy involving the exchange of exhibits with other mu-



Ancient Egyptian statues, XIX dynasty, ca 1220 BC

seums will increase the collection's possibilities.

The range of exhibits is wide, stretching back to prehistoric tools and small pictures. It proceeds to the old empire about 3000 BC and then turns to the Roman elements mingled with the Egyptian.

Apart from the scripts, sculptures and evidence of the death cult there are exhibits illustrating the worship of Isis in Europe and works representative of early Christian Coptic art.

The collection of small bronzes from the late period (ca 500 BC) illustrates the strict and magnificent style of a form of art that stretched via Crete and Mycenae to Attica long before contacts were established with Rome during the time of the Ptolemasans.

The finery of Queen Aman-Ischaf of Merop produced about 25 or 20 BC and acquired in 1851 formed one of the most valuable influences on art nouveau. The motifs and colours - butterfly, beetle, flowers and the blue, red and green hues - helped changed European taste two thousand years later.

Egypt produced one of the greatest civilisations of the world. Its rise and fall are one of the great dramas of history. The silent evidence of this age still fascinates - if only because it has revealed no more than a small proportion of its secrets.

Doris Schmidt
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August 1972)

PUBLISHING

Solzhenitsyn's August 14 unleashes copyright war

The dispute surrounding Alexander Solzhenitsyn's novel about the Battle of Tannenberg in 1914 looks like becoming one of the most spectacular copyright wrangles of postwar times. The verdict of the 17th civil law chamber of Stuttgart regional court was that Langen-Müller publishing house in Munich should cease distributing the copy of the work it bought out last autumn, as a result of the objections raised by Luchterhand of New York.

But it is clear that the matter will not be settled until the Federal High Court (Bundesgerichtshof) has announced its verdict on the rights a Soviet author has to the publication of his work in the Federal Republic.

Stuttgart lawyer Dr Martin Löffler, representing Langen-Müller Verlag has already lodged an appeal with the Higher Regional Court (Oberlandesgericht).

Luchterhand Verlag obtained the world rights to the novel last year for the comparatively small sum of 375,000 Marks from the Swiss lawyer Dr Fritz Heeb, working on behalf of Solzhenitsyn, although other publishing houses had made higher offers. For Luchterhand there seems no disputing where justice lies.

Their representative, Dr Ferdinand Seger from Stuttgart, regards the case of August 14 as simply a repetition of the battle that went on some years back over Boris Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago*.

The manuscript of *Zhivago* - which was not published in Russia, as is the case with Solzhenitsyn's latest - was obtained via dubious channels by the Italian publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli. On publication of the work Feltrinelli obtained for himself according to the International Copyrights Commission the world rights to the work according to the "revised Berne Agreement".

Dr. Sieger, who represented Feltrinelli in court, drew on Article 6 of the Berne Agreement: "Authors in a non-associated country who have their works published for the first time in an associated country enjoy the same rights as citizens of that country and in other associated countries they have the same rights as are guaranteed by the agreement in question."

Most European countries have signed the Berne Agreement, but the Soviet Union has not. This is not so much a matter of political feelings but the vast number of languages spoken in the Soviet Republics.

According to the Berne Agreement an author must approve every translation of his work - and in the case of Russia this would involve numerous complications. According to Dr. Sieger the Russian edition of August 14 published by YMCA Publishing House, Paris, was sufficient to bring it within the scope of the Berne Agreement. Federal Republic copyright law grants full rights to even a foreign author if his book appears not less than thirty days before publication abroad. Otherwise it is free-for-all.

The Stuttgart court rejected the claim of Langen-Müller Verlag that under these provisions its edition of the book was valid. Publisher Dr Herbert Fleissner backed back to Solzhenitsyn's appendix to the YMCA edition, in which he says: "At the moment this book can only appear in our homeland in Samizdat" (Russian underground literature by authors whose books are on the Khrushchev index). These literary works, passed from hand to hand in the Soviet underground are reckoned to have a circulation of up to 8,000.

Nevertheless Langen-Müller were unable

to produce proof that there was a Samizdat edition with a sizeable circulation.

Langen-Müller's representative Löffler, who, like Dr. Sieger, is an expert on copyright laws and who is a member of the committee of the Federal Republic Publishers Institute, a position that makes him well acquainted with the practices obtaining in Federal Republic-Soviet Union literary business, feels that international civil law and not the provisions of copyright law should determine the rights and wrongs of this case.

In the Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade agreement this country, in his opinion, recognises the Soviet Union's foreign trade monopoly. This, he contends, should include copyright according to Soviet law, which can only be granted by the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga Association.

At the same time he points out that the sole rights vested by Solzhenitsyn in the Swiss lawyer Fritz Heeb were granted in Moscow. Thus these sole rights come under Soviet law upon which the Berne Agreement exercises no influence.

The battle in front of the courts, for which there is no precedent in Germany, will have to resolve whether Soviet law - according to which no citizens may do business with a foreign country - or the international copyright laws shall decide this quarrel about Solzhenitsyn's novel and set a precedent for works by other Soviet authors.

Stuttgart regional court rejected Löffler's appeal by pointing to the guarantee of freedom of expression in Article 5 of Basic Law. Löffler replied: "This is not a question of freedom of expression, but of backing up the sole rights of a monopoly."

Klaus Göpper
(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 August 1972)

The Wollands, a new film on proletarian problems

There is already a tradition in this country of trying to get to grips with certain problems of the proletariat through the film. A wide range of styles and methods of communication are taken in by films ranging from the master-of-fact documentary, *Der Kampf um 11 Prozent* (The battle for eleven percent) and Christian Ziewer and Klaus Wiese's feature film *Liebe Mutter, mir geht es gut* (Dear mother, I'm doing fine).

The first of these films were full of missionary involvement and that fell by the wayside, like the initial efforts of students to throw in their lot with the working classes. The shots whizzed overhead, neither being understood by, nor interesting, those they were concerned about.

Since then a turning point has been reached and the climax so far is Ziewer's film. The dialogue is comprehensible and all of a sudden the arguments can be carried on in the place where they belong, in the minds of the workers, who no longer feel they are being misunderstood, who are no longer confused by theory and dogma, but who now meet their kind on the screen complete with all the problems that they have to deal with.

The Berlin Film and Television Academy is among the most successful



Luther's revolving mirrors in the Olympic sports hall. (Photo: Luther Wollsch)

Adolf Luther's Objekt Olympia - concrete art in Munich

Artist Adolf Luther, 60, from Krefeld, who is today regarded as one of the leading representatives of the new concrete art in Europe and with his formula of "light and material" has substantially extended the bounds of kinetic art, has a number of important works on exhibition on the Olympic precinct in Munich.

At the heart of Luther's endeavours to integrate his work with the fascinating roof-vent construction is a kinetic ensemble consisting of twelve turning hollow mirror objects in the sports hall.

In this work, which was commissioned by the Olympic building society, Luther used 1,200 hollow mirror elements in strip form. The twelve constructions form on oval about 12 x 7 metres, each 5.50 metres high and 1.60 metres wide. They are driven by electricity in a motion that is counter-rotating and make one revolution every three minutes.

There is a great visual fascination in this object that dominates the room and

constantly reflects it in a changing manner. Luther calls it *Sphärisches Objekt Olympia*. The countless pictures that are projected into the room turn round, hover - because of physical laws - in the air, and on the other hand give a deep reflection as a result of the convex reverse side of the transparent hollow mirror.

Therefore all the colours and pictures are reflected at different levels and give the large outer surfaces the impression of total reflection.

With this constantly moving light ensemble Luther has created a great accompaniment to the Olympic roof construction which mocks all the old laws of statics.

Heiner Stachelhaus
(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 15 August 1972)

his parents. Thus we know where the boy comes from and why he acts in the way he does."

Horst Wolland, like many of his workmates, believes that only the hardworking enjoy success. It is only a glimpse of harsh reality, redundancies as a result of a merger, that wake him up. The threat from above means that those below offer each other mutual protection. Experience is a lesson that applies to the factory floor and family life.

So this is not a "model" that is built up, or at least not an example derived from a most unusual case; but a series of everyday situations which lead to an understanding of the fact that politics is something that must be carried on the shoulders of those who have yet to learn to defend themselves.

The form chosen in this film was decided upon as a result of experience the team gained from showings of *Akkord* to groups of people from the class at which it was aimed: "We learnt above all that the action of films of this kind must not be such that the audience, that is to say the people at whom it is aimed, are invited to discuss it too much."

"People must be reminded of their own problems and encouraged to think out solutions to them so that they improve their situation."

If this film *Die Wollands* achieves this aim and the solutions it suggests to theoretical problems can be applied in reality then it can be included among the "useful films" about which Christian Ziewer spoke in conjunction with his film.

Christa Maerker
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 August 1972)

■ MEDICINE

Düsseldorf doctor's advice on how to avoid spinal trouble

DER FACESPIGEL

Slipped discs and other disorders of the vertebrae are extremely common today but they can be prevented, according to Dr Jürgen Krämer of Düsseldorf University Orthopaedic Hospital.

Addressing an international congress for preventive medicine in Cologne, he said he based his claim on extensive measurements and examinations. It is important that the stress and relaxation of the intervertebral discs hold the balance. Otherwise they could atrophy.

As most of us spend lives sitting down or standing up, especially when working, it is not surprising that slipped discs are a frequent complaint. Constant stress is bad for the spine when one-sided such as standing for eight hours behind a shop counter or sitting at a desk or behind the wheel of a vehicle. Disorders such as sciatica and lumbago or other neck and back complaints are an almost automatic consequence of this strain.

Explaining the biological, or actually physical, reason for premature wear and tear of the intervertebral discs, Dr Krämer stated that keeping the body in one position all the time led to the discs being undernourished.

As they are gristly in substance, the discs have no blood vessels of their own to provide them with nutrients and metabolic products even when the pressure exerted by the spine is intense. The discs depend on a balance between stress and relaxation in order to carry out their buffer function between the vertebrae.

Dr Krämer used radioactive particles to prove the existence of a regular pump mechanism: In a supine position and other states where the vertebrae are relaxed the discs absorb nutrition and fluid from their environment like a sponge.

Under strain — when the body is sitting or standing — the waste products of their metabolism are excreted along with the fluid. They are simply forced out by the

pressure. Without this pumping mechanism — the constant alternation between strain and relaxation — the discs could no longer exist.

Dr Krämer believes that these findings permit important conclusions to be made about the prevention of spinal disorders. He advises people to make sure that the strain on their discs is not too one-sided.

People having to stand about a lot in their job should ease the pressure on the discs by walking a few paces occasionally. Equipment for use in the home or garden should have long handles so that the body need not be bent.

When watching television or pursuing some other leisure time activity, Dr Krämer claims that a relaxed posture is essential. The body should be at an angle of 45 degrees and the back of the chair must cater for the curvature of the spine. People should sleep on a flat horsehair mattress placed upon wooden planks with little elasticity, he adds.

Dr Krämer has drawn up a preventive

programme for all those people who can be described as being in particular danger of contracting spinal disorders. The main emphasis is placed on strengthening the back muscles.

Regular swimming is one way to achieve this but it can also be done by means of isometric training — the muscles are flexed as if functioning at full power but no actual work is done.

Regularly stretching the spine is also of special benefit. Dr Krämer has found that the discs recover within a few minutes while in a lying position this process normally takes the whole night.

Dr Krämer claims that the groups most threatened by spinal disorders — those for whom these more direct methods are intended — do not only include persons with deformities of the spine, those who tend to suffer from muscular cramp, those who have already suffered from spinal disorders or those in whose families spinal disorders have been common.

He also includes those people who sit at a desk working all day without getting enough physical exercise to compensate for this during their leisure time, in general anyone who does not gain enough exercise and, quite simply, everybody between thirty and sixty.

Christian Falk
(Der Tagesspiegel, 12 August 1972)

New drug cures forgetfulness

Pharmacologists at the Hoechst chemical concern have found that a drug marketed under the name Cosaldon and prescribed to elderly persons with cerebral sclerosis has an extremely welcome side-effect.

A spokesman for the concern claims that the pill can cure people who find it hard to concentrate or remember information. "Anyone always forgetting his wedding anniversary or other important information can go along to his doctor and have the pill prescribed for him," the spokesman added.

This side-effect was confirmed by a series of experiments on 315 persons of both sexes aged between twenty and sixty. All were perfectly healthy from the medical point of view.

Before the tests began a psychologist tested their memory. He would ask them the names of old school friends and teach them complicated word formations which

they forgot within a week. These human guinea-pigs were then asked to take one Cosaldon tablet a day for eight weeks.

The results of experiments surpassed even the wildest hopes of the pharmacologists, doctors and psychologists. The guinea-pigs were able to reel off the names of old school friends and the most complicated word formations and they suddenly remembered the birthdays of members of the family they had long forgotten. They were also able to solve mathematical problems in a fraction of the time they took before the start of the experiment.

The spokesman claims that the drug overcomes a barrier that is caused by day-to-day stress and prevents the brain cells from obtaining their necessary nourishment so that the memory is directly affected.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1972)

Genetic advice centre aims to stamp out hereditary ailments

at Barmbek hospital, also in Hamburg. But because of reasons of money and space these are isolated cases.

The Marburg scheme on the other hand will give advice to all families who fear hereditary diseases. Thanks to the financial aid given by the Health Ministry and the Volkswagen Foundation the advice centre will be able to conduct extensive research into a family's past medical history even though the period involved may be long and the area of Germany covered large. The hospitals run by Marburg University have promised to cooperate in the scheme.

The genetic advice centre can be consulted for a number of reasons. Couples will be given advice if the same or related diseases occur or have occurred a number of times within the family.

Parents with a sick child will be allowed to come along and ask whether any other children they have will be affected in the same way.

The centre will also be open to blood relations who plan to marry or have already married and want children. Older couples who still want children will also be given advice.

The largest group of couples consulting the advice centre will be those who fear that any children they have will inherit complaints and disabilities that run in the family.

These complaints and disabilities include deformities of the hand and feet, dislocations of the hip joint, a club foot, cleft palate, stunted growth, hereditary metabolic disorders such as diabetes or haemophilia, mongolism, schizophrenia, blindness, deafness, hermaphroditism and many other disorders.

"No further advances can be made in conventional genetic advice," comments Professor Gerhard Wendt, director of the new advice centre and head of the human genetics department at Marburg University. The increase in the number of new-born babies suffering hereditary disorders supports this claim.

In the next three years doctors in Marburg will test whether they are on the right track or not.

Max Conradt
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 11 August 1972)

Deep-freeze surgery proves an all-round operational success

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Surgeons can now destroy malignant tissue without removing it. They use instruments that have been cooled to a temperature of minus 180 degrees centigrade by liquid nitrogen.

Cryo-surgery — the medical term for this method — is only about ten years old but it has already been used throughout the world and has attracted the interest of specialists in all fields of medicine.

A large area of tissue is frozen using this method. When it thaws the cells decay into the body without any further effect and the remains are decomposed by the organism without any difficulty.

A recent innovation is the cryo-surgery which can be used to cut organs containing a lot of blood — the kidneys or the liver for example — without losing too much blood. This instrument was developed by the working under Professor Wolfgang Ley at Aachen Technical University.

Cryo-surgery has a number of advantages. Bleeding does not occur to any great extent, the operation can be repeated at any time and even the most seriously ill patients or the elderly can be treated with relative lack of risk. One drawback at present is that effects and side-effects of the new method have not been fully investigated.

Dr K. H. Thiel of Heilbronn and Professor H. Haschek of Vienna were only two of the doctors at a cryo-surgical congress in Vienna who reported that the new method had proved particularly effective recently, especially in treating prostate hypertrophy.

Cryo-surgery is considered a suitable method for use on elderly men with prostate hypertrophy who are no longer strong enough for a conventional operation but who are to be spared permanent catheter treatment. The tissue affected by hypertrophy is destroyed by the deep freeze treatment and the encroachment on the urethra overcome without need to surgery.

Another field where cryo-surgery can be applied is in brain operations. Professor L.S. Cooper of New York, who invented the method for his neuro-surgical operations, told the congress of successful brain operations conducted with the help of deep-freeze treatment. He had been able to cure Parkinson's disease, spastic paralysis, brain tumours, blood vessel deformities and other dangerous cases of cerebral bleeding.

Ophthalmologists are also satisfied with the method as it can be used for removing opaque corneas. Professor T. Kriewitz of Lublin showed delegates a film illustrating the possibilities of clearing up corneal trouble by means of this technique.

Attempts to remove malignant tumours by this method attract considerable interest in America. But success has only been recorded in rare cases. Further experiments are having to be conducted to answer the questions remaining.

One interesting observation was made — and not only in animal experiments. The first deep-freeze operation does not destroy all tumour cells, meaning that the operation has to be repeated a number of times. This can even lead on occasions to the disappearance of metastases.

Experiments on animals have shown that a second vaccination with tumour cells often does not result in fresh cancerous growth if the first tumour has been removed by cryo-surgery. It is therefore assumed that destroying cells through cryo-surgery sets certain defence mechanisms in motion.

Werner Pfeiffer
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 9 August 1972)

■ EDUCATION

Academic exchange service publishes annual report

The number of academics wishing to return to the Federal Republic has increased steadily throughout the last few years. It is stated in the 1971 annual report of the Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Only 147 wished to return in 1969 though this figure had increased to 182 in 1970 and 222 in 1971.

The DAAD annual report provides information on the work of the organisation in general and its activities during the last twelve months in particular. Important plans for 1973 are also announced.

DAAD is the organisation that decides whether to give grants to applicants or not. It helps academics obtain posts abroad and takes care of its grant-holders. Last year it was responsible for 85 million Marks, including the grants awarded by

foreign universities that DAAD also administers.

Because of the changes in university administration, the development of vocational colleges and the introduction of new forms of teacher training DAAD is continually faced by new fields of activity and has to organise exchange programmes for members of these institutions.

It has therefore decided to commission research of its own into the subject. As early as 1973 an attempt will be made to give teachers and undergraduates at technical universities the chance of taking

part in exchange programmes tailor-made to the requirements of their educational institution.

In 1970 DAAD first published the findings of surveys into the aims and success of its grant-holders. This work was continued in 1971. Statistics on study programmes in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Japan and the United States are also available.

DAAD has so far analysed the results obtained by 603 scholarship-holders from Black Africa, 270 African grant-holders in Africa and more than 2,800 scholarship-holders from Latin America, Japan and the United States.

In 1971 too DAAD tried to maintain and increase contacts with academics from the Federal Republic who are now working abroad. A DAAD branch was opened in New York. Other branches already exist in London, Paris, Cairo and New Delhi and further ones are planned for Tokyo, Rio de Janeiro and Accra.

(Weser Kurier, 5 August 1972)

Where sociologists work after graduation

Sociology was a little-known university subject fifteen years ago but it gained the reputation of being a revolutionary science between 1967 and 1969 as sociology students were always in the vanguard of the demonstrations occurring in those years.

But what do sociology graduates do? An investigation by three sociologists of PA Management Consultants shows that 56 per cent are now teachers, twelve per cent are employed in personnel departments, twelve per cent in empirical social research and market research, eight per cent in town and country planning, seven per cent in political and trade union institutions and five per cent in journalism.

(Handelsblatt, 11 August 1972)

Student income survey

(an average of 121.11 Marks). But almost half the students spend less than 150 Marks a month on food and more than a third pay rents of more than 130 Marks a month.

Students are only able to spend an average of 38.43 Marks on clothes every month. The Deutsches Studentenwerk estimates on the other hand that 75 Marks a month is required.

Students in Bonn spend an average of 12.68 Marks a month on toiletries, a little more than the 11.82 Marks they spend on city transport.

The survey also investigated the sources

from which students obtain their money. Parents are still the biggest financial backers — almost seventy per cent of the students receive regular monthly cheques from home, for 21 per cent of them this is their only source of money.

Thirty-six per cent of the students receive grants. Only 7.5 per cent however obtain enough from this source to cover total expenditure.

A total of 6.3 per cent depend on their own earnings and a further sixty per cent work on a full-time or part-time basis. The students organisation in Bonn states that these students do not work in order to obtain a little extra money to finance holidays or leisure-time activities but to make their poor financial situation a little more tolerable.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1972)

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